

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY: KEYNOTE REMARKS OF DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY STUART EIZENSTAT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, last year on December 7 I had the privilege of attending the Excellence in Diplomacy Awards presentation luncheon sponsored by the American Academy of Diplomacy. I would like to compliment the work of the Academy in helping to maintain the high standards of proficiency in our foreign service and to provide support for the full range of our foreign policy institutions.

During the course of the luncheon meeting, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of European Affairs, E. Anthony Wayne, delivered the remarks of the event's Keynote Speaker, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Stuart Eizenstat who was unable to attend the event owing to the death of a family member. This member would like to commend to his colleagues the following remarks of the Deputy Secretary on the lessons learned from the statecraft of economic diplomacy.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMACY IN THE ECONOMIC, TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARENAS

I am most grateful to the Academy for this honor. I deeply regret not being able to accept it personally, but the death of a beloved member of my family and his funeral today in Atlanta makes it impossible. It is fitting that Tony Wayne will accept the award and read my remarks, because his inspiration and collaboration have been vital to me, both in Brussels and in Washington.

In my over thirty years in government, I have continually been impressed by the excellence of our diplomatic personnel, both at home and abroad. This Academy is devoted to maintaining this high level of performance, as well as to advocating adequate support for our foreign policy institutions.

You are very fortunate to have the leadership of Joe Sisco, whose career in diplomacy, especially in the Middle East, made him a model for so many people including myself. You are also fortunate to have Bruce Laingen, who has combined remarkable ability with a very high degree of personal courage.

The last decades of the century that will shortly be passing have been marked by an expansion of the importance of diplomacy in the economic, trade and financial arenas. This is not to say there was no such activity before. The Marshall Plan, of which Secretary Acheson was a leading architect, was an economic program that required considerable diplomatic coordination to accomplish its historic purpose. And I will remember when Margaret Thatcher came to Washington to plead with President Reagan to lower U.S. interest rates, which were draining investment funds out of Europe. But on the whole, economic matters have traditionally been the stepchild of diplomacy and of the State Department. Today they have become central to statecraft.

As just a few illustrations, the successful integration of Russia and China into the international community depends heavily upon their economic success and openness. What the IMF does with Russia will be every bit as important to that country's future as the kind of arms control program it accepts.

Chinese entry into the WTO will require enormous changes in the way that country works economically. The Middle East peace process will have difficulty succeeding unless it delivers economic benefits in real time, particularly to core constituencies in Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza.

And peace in the Balkans will depend in large part upon the success of economic reconstruction being mapped out by the IPI's donor countries and by the states of the region.

My observations on diplomacy have been shaped, of course, by my own experience, which has concentrated in the economic area. In this Administration, I have been the chief or a principal negotiator for the following:

The New Transatlantic Agenda which set the framework for the economic and political relationship between the European Union and the U.S. and which developed a mechanism—the Senior Level Group—to help to resolve differences before they become crises and to make this semiannual EU-U.S. summits more substantive and meaningful.

The Japan Port Agreement, which avoided retaliatory shutdowns of transportation facilities here are in Japan;

The negotiations with the European Union and Russia over investment in Iran under the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act are on-going. We will review the petroleum sector projects and the Secretary will determine whether they would qualify for waivers. The waivers depend on the EU's continued export controls on high-tech exports to Iran, and to aggressive fighting of terrorism.

The Kyoto Global Warming Protocol to reduce the dangerous buildup of greenhouse gas emissions that threaten our global environment.

Two extended negotiations with the EU over Cuba sanctions. The first, in 1996, led to the EU taking a Common Position on Cuba that tied closer relations to an improvement in human rights and democracy in that regime and clearing the way for the series of Presidential waivers of sanctions under Title III of the Helms-Burton Act. In the second, in 1998, the EU nations committed to restricting official government support for investments by companies in property that had been illegally confiscated by the Cuban government, and to refrain from giving export and investment subsidies to any of their companies that were investing in property that Cuba had illegally expropriated. Implementation of this Understanding is contingent on our obtaining waiver authority from the Congress under Title Four of Helms-Burton.

And, over the last two years, a series of negotiations on assets and claims relating to World War II and the Holocaust including funds in Swiss banks, Swiss gold, life insurance policies, restitution of stolen art, and compensation to survivors for forced and slave labor performed for German industry under the Nazi regime.

I have been peripherally involved in many other negotiations from the end game of the

Uruguay trade round to the WTO meetings in Seattle to the MAI negotiations at the OECD. My observation from these experiences is that the essential qualities that make a good negotiator do not differ between economic diplomacy and political diplomacy.

Both require patience, persistence, creativity, a command of the facts, the ability to argue persuasively, to know when to speak and when to be silent, to respect the position of the other side and while understanding your own country's bottom line needs, to sense what others really need to stay at the table and enter the end game.

At times it may be necessary to conjure up phrases which each side can interpret in its own way, although this is hardly desirable. In the end, both sides must be able to proclaim victory, and neither concedes defeat if negotiations are to succeed.

The chief differences between economic and political diplomacy, as I see them, are in the externals. Since the United States in modern times has never had designs on the territory of other nations, traditional diplomacy could have noble motives: keeping the peace, advancing human rights, improving the lot of poor nations.

But in the economic sphere, we are competitive with other nations for contracts and markets. Thus economic diplomacy often runs the risk of appearing to impose imposing American standards, culture, and ownership and comes under fire for that reason. Economic diplomacy must also be more responsive to domestic interest groups, because it regularly impacts their concerns and their constituencies in a more direct way.

For this very reason, Congress tends to take a more direct, more proprietary interest in economic issues than they do in the more traditional issues of diplomacy, in which the President is generally allowed to take the lead under his Constitutional prerogative to conduct foreign relations unless, as in Viet Nam in the sixties or Central America in the seventies, they go very badly. These factors complicate economic negotiations, and limit the leeway the Executive possesses in negotiations.

Economic diplomacy is going to become even more complicated over the next several decades, for several reasons. First, NGOs have become more visible, assertive and expert in what had previously been an often arcane and elite arena. Second, developing countries are no longer content to have the rules of the game dictated to them by a few large developed economies. The MAI negotiations in the OECD imploded because of NGO and LDC demands.

The Ministerial in Seattle and the global warming talks in Kyoto were complicated by these factors. We have learned we cannot and should not negotiate around either group.

We must listen to, respect and attempt to accommodate at least some of their legitimate concerns without compromising our own goals and interests. Allowing them in will help ensure the acceptability and sustainability of whatever agreements can be made.

Third, the economic sphere will see increasing multilateral negotiations rather than traditional bilateral agreements. A

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

global economy requires global, multinational negotiations. However, the continued divisions between Northern and Southern hemispheres will make them excruciatingly difficult.

I was struck, at both Kyoto and Seattle, by the ferocity of distrust notwithstanding the fact that developing countries are almost universally desirous of foreign investment, and by the extent to which many of them are still deeply suspicious of developed countries and see their interests fundamentally different from ours, despite the degree to which we bore the global economy on our shoulders during the recent financial crises.

Under such circumstances, talks are often unable to construct agreements that rise above the lowest common denominator. I have also learned some hard lessons from the sanctions negotiations in which I have been so deeply engaged.

Unilateral sanctions rarely work, although they must be resorted to at times to defend U.S. values. Multilateral sanctions, while far harder to fashion, are the only ones likely to achieve the desired results in terms of changing target country behavior.

Sanctions should be targeted to the state or entity whose behavior we are trying to change rather than to companies from third countries who are investing or trading there, as much as we might oppose their involvement. Third countries see such sanctions as extraterritorial. It is also critically important that sanctions legislation contain a provision for Presidential waiver authority, to protect the national interest and provide negotiating leverage.

Let me finally say a few personal words, as a non-career politically appointed diplomat to a roomful of men and women who have devoted their lives to the art of diplomacy. I have learned during the Clinton Administration, even more than as President Carter's chief domestic advisor, what a privilege it is to represent the United States both as an Ambassador and in international negotiations around the world.

The power, the majesty, the moral values, and the influence of our nation gives anyone negotiating for the United States a greater ability to accomplish his or her goals than would be possible representing any other country. These are precious resources, which we must husband, nurture and deploy in ways that do not dissipate our innate advantage.

I hope in the next century, the United States will, through the art of diplomacy, use its enormous capacity to do good to make this a better world.

I am especially honored by this award, not because I am receiving it myself, but because it recognizes the work of the economic officers, both in the State Department in Washington and in our embassies abroad. It is a signal of the increasing importance of economics as a diplomatic tool of American foreign policy.

Thank you for your award, and continue in your important work.

THE HEALTH CARE FAIRNESS ACT OF 1999

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in February 1999, the Institute of Medicine issued a report concluding that federal efforts to research cancer in minority communities are insufficient. The report concluded that more re-

sources are needed in this area and that a strategic plan is needed to coordinate this research.

In June of 1999, the Commonwealth Fund reported that minority Americans lag behind on nearly every health indicator, including health care coverage, access to care, life expectancy and disease rates. Just in terms of health care access, 45 percent of Hispanic adults, 41 percent of Asian American adults, and 35 percent of African American adults reported difficulty in accessing health care. The report also cited the statistics nearly half of Hispanic adults, more than one third of African American adults and more than 40 percent of Asian American adults report difficulty paying for medical care.

Last October, the Kaiser Family Foundation released a national survey showing that minority groups have concerns about the quality of health care they are receiving.

The common line of these reports is that there is a disparity that exists when it comes to health care for minorities.

Although we have made great advances in science and medicine, not all American citizens have shared in the benefits of these advances. Furthermore, despite the knowledge of these alarming statistics, we have not made the commitment that is necessary to understanding how barriers to health care or genetic and behavioral differences affect the outcomes of our community.

This new legislation (the Health Care Fairness Act of 1999) lays out a plan to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health care and health outcomes. By elevating the Office of Research on Minority Health to create a center for health Disparities Research at the national Institutes of Health, we will significantly increase the support for research on health disparities, including data collection relating to race and ethnicity and funding major increases in minority medical training and curriculum development.

We need to make a serious effort to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in this country. As the Chairman of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, I am extremely pleased to join with Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, Congressman JOHN LEWIS the leaders of the Hispanic and Black Caucuses in support of the passage of "Fair Care".

CONGRATULATING THE KAREN ANN QUINLAN HOSPICE ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Karen Ann Quinlan Hospice on its 20th year of operation. The Quinlan family has turned the desperate personal tragedy they shared with the world into a caring, compassionate program to help others faced with the impending loss of a loved one. The courage and faith they have shown is extraordinary.

As a girl, Karen Ann Quinlan was a vibrant athlete who taught her younger brother to wrestle. As a young woman, she had a beautiful voice and dreamed of becoming a singer.

In 1975, however, Karen Ann Quinlan's name quickly became a by-word for the legal

and ethical dilemmas surrounding the treatment of terminally ill patients. On April 15 of that year, 21-year-old Karen Ann suffered cardiac arrest. Doctors saved her life but she suffered brain damage and lapsed into a "chronic persistent vegetative state." Accepting doctors' judgment that there was no hope of recovering, but frustrated by their refusal to remove Karen Ann from her respirator because signs of brain activity continued, her parents sought court permission to disconnect the respirator.

In 1976, the New Jersey Supreme Court handed down a landmark decision giving Joe and Julia Quinlan the right to remove their daughter from the respirator that assisted her breathing. The respirator was removed and Karen Ann remained alive but comatose another nine years at a Morris County nursing home before her death June 11, 1985.

As a result of their personal tragedy, the Quinlans established the Karen Ann Quinlan Memorial Foundation in order to offer a community program to help families in similar challenges. The result was the Karen Ann Quinlan Hospice, which opened in Newton on April 15, 1980, the fifth anniversary of Karen's accident. The mission of the hospice is to afford all terminally ill individuals the opportunity to die in dignity and comfort in a home setting surrounded by the people they love. Services are offered without regard to ability to pay and include bereavement support for family and friends after a patient's death, and community education about terminal illness.

The non-profit Hospice is accredited by the Community Health Accreditation Program and has received national commendations on its quality of care. More than 300 patients and family utilized the Hospice last year, bringing the total to more than 3,500 since it opened. Some 76 percent of the patients served have suffered from cancer, but others have suffered cardiac, renal, respiratory, and kidney complications, as well as Alzheimer's.

Mr. Speaker, Karen Ann Quinlan was the first modern icon of the right-to-die debate. The widespread news coverage, two books, and a movie helped spread the word internationally of the challenges facing a family when a loved one is stricken by a terminal illness. Her precedent-setting legal case paved the way for the living will, advance directives, and hospital ethics committees of today. Thousands of other terminally ill patients and their families have been able to die with dignity thanks to the battle waged by the Quinlan family.

The Quinlans' sad loss has made it possible, with their loving support services, for others to bear their own losses. God bless the Quinlans for the courage to allow something good to come from such a tragedy and to bring comfort to the suffering.

DIVERSITY OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I, Representative HASTINGS and Representative WEXLER are introducing a resolution condemning the conduct of U.S. District Judge Alan McDonald for bringing the appearance of improper racial, ethnic and religious bias upon

the Federal Judiciary, urging the Federal Judiciary to protect against the perception of bias within their ranks and calling for the nomination and confirmation of candidates for the Federal Judiciary that reflect the diversity of American society.

News agencies in Spokane, WA have confirmed accounts from staff members and attorneys stating that, during official proceeding of his court dating back to 1990, Judge McDonald made or participated in numerous communications that referred to racial, ethnic and religious minorities in demeaning, stereotypical and racist language, including references to Latino defendants and lawyers as "greasers," an African-Americans plaintiff as "impo-tent" and maligning Mormons, Jew and Chinese for corrupt financial practices.

Rather than apologizing for any indiscretion, Judge McDonald has attempted to explain away his offensive notes as private and misinterpreted attempts at humor. Similarly, the Chief District Court Judge William F. Nielsen has dismissed the impact of the offensive notes on the minority community and failed to sanction Judge McDonald for his conduct.

There should be no toleration of statements by officials of the United States that evidence prejudice or bias towards individuals on the basis of race, religion, national origin, gender or sexual orientation. The actions of Judge McDonald undermine the promise of integrity and impartiality upon which our Federal Judiciary is built and expressly violate the Judicial Code of Conduct.

Canon 2 of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges cautions a judge to avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all activities to promote public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary, specifically noting that a judge's duty "includes the responsibility to avoid comment or behavior that can reasonably be interpreted as manifesting prejudice or bias towards another on the basis of personal characteristics like race, sex, religion, or national origin."

At a time when minority candidates for federal judgeships are twice as likely not to be confirmed as their white counterparts, this display of bigotry raises issue with regard to the fairness and impartiality of the judicial system.

The 4th and the 7th Circuit Courts have historically been all white courts and remain so today. Further, there are no African-Americans on the 1st, 9th, (which includes California), 10th and Federal Circuit Courts and no Hispanics on the 3rd, 6th, 8th, and D.C. Circuit Courts. The federal judiciary should reflect the diversity of American society to protect against the perception of bias raised by the conduct of Judge McDonald.

This Congress should stand together and condemn the conduct of U.S. District Judge Alan McDonald for bringing the appearance bias upon the Federal Judiciary and call upon President Clinton to renew his efforts to nominate and confirm candidates for the Federal Bench that reflect the diversity of American society.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 1, 2000, my vote on rollcall vote No.

5 was recorded as "nay." However, my vote should have been recorded as "aye."

I strongly support H.R. 1838, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act. For almost half a century, the United States has helped maintain a balance of power in the Taiwan Strait by continuously being committed to defensively preserving Taiwan from attack from the People's Republic of China. There is concern the Clinton Administration will choose not to follow this longstanding policy regarding Taiwan. As a result, the majority in Congress has decided to act on this issue out of concern for the people of Taiwan. I believe that H.R. 1838 allows the United States to remain committed to providing Taiwan with the means necessary to maintain a self-defense capability as expressed in the Taiwan Relations Act. This legislation also allows long neglected contact between high-level American and Taiwanese military personnel.

Again, my vote on rollcall vote No. 5 should have been recorded as "aye."

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I'm speaking in support today of House Resolution 764, the Child Abuse and Protection Act of 1999. The need for legislation to protect children from abuse and neglect increases each year.

H.R. 764 expands the purposes of existing law enforcement grants for child abuse prevention, allowing States and territories greater flexibility in crafting programs to target problem areas specific to their populations. It assists State and territorial child-abuse prevention efforts without additional Federal spending.

This bill helps to improve the access of child protective workers and child welfare workers and to increase information on criminal conviction (Jennifer's Law) and court-orders of protection for child abuse victims.

In 1996, the Department of Health and Human Services reported data showing continued record high levels of child abuse and neglect in the United States. According to their report, "Child Maltreatment 1996: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System," almost 1 million children were identified as victims of abuse or neglect in 1996. Moreover, an estimated 1,077 children died in 1996 as a result of abuse or neglect.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, the loss of life is the severest result of child abuse and neglect. This is unconscionable. That is why we must unite in our commitment to support policies and innovative programs that work to increase children's safety and reduce children's risk of harm.

Let us keep in mind as spring approaches, the month of April is National Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Month. Spring is the symbol of new beginnings. Let's give children a chance at a better start of life. I urge my fellow colleagues to give all children the best chance at a healthy and productive life. Please support H.R. 764.

TRIBUTE TO LESTER S. JAYSON

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Lester S. Jayson, who passed away at the age of 84 on December 30, 1999. Lester Jayson served the Congress faithfully for over 15 years, first as a Senior Specialist in American Public Law Division and Chief of the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service, then as Deputy Director of the Service and finally as the Service's Director from 1966 until his retirement in 1975. Mr. Jayson's distinguished record of public service also included an 18 year career in various capacities with the Department of Justice, including chief of the torts section of the Department's civil division.

Lester Jayson served as CRS Director during the crucial period of the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act, which transformed CRS from its role as essentially a reference service to an analytical support arm of the Congress. This change was designed to provide Congress with the expertise it needed to effectively perform its legislative role. CRS became a source of objective non-partisan data analysis and information that was, and is, essential to the legislative process. Mr. Jayson's tenure as Director saw a doubling of the staff at CRS and the infusion of high level analytical expertise. His vision and leadership enabled that expertise to be put to use in the service of the Congress. When he retired in 1975, Lester Jayson left a transformed and potent Congressional Research Service. He laid the groundwork for the current infrastructure that provides close analytical support for Members and Committees.

In 1936, Mr. Jayson graduated with honors from the College of the City of New York. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1939, he went into private practice. His public service began in 1942, when he served as Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General and continued through 18 years at the Department of Justice, which he left in 1960 to join CRS. Four years after joining CRS, Mr. Jayson wrote "Federal Tort Claims: Administrative and Judicial Remedies, considered the preeminent source on federal torts, which he last updated in 1997. In 1964, he also was supervising editor of "The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation," published by the Government Printing Office.

After retiring from CRS in 1975, Mr. Jayson was a professor of constitutional and American law at Potomac Law School. He continued to stay active in the Federal Bar Association, of which he was a past chairman of the federal tort claims committee. He was also active in the American Bar Association, the Cosmos Club, the Harvard Club of Washington, and American Friends of Wilton Park.

Mr. Speaker, Lester Jayson was a man who was dedicated to public service and service to the United States Congress. This is his legacy, which we honor here today. To his wife Evelyn, his children Diane and Jill, his family, friends, and former colleagues, I extend our deepest sympathies.

THE WHITE CLAY CREEK
WATERSHED

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the residents of Chester County, PA, for their efforts to preserve the White Clay Creek watershed. The White Clay Creek is an important water resource for people up and down stream. It is used for quality drinking water all the way down to Delaware. In fact, my son and I used to fish for trout there when he was a boy. Visibly, the creek looks much the same today as it did when William Penn first founded Chester County in 1682.

This creek is an important resource and an environmental treasure. My personal desire to see this watershed preserved goes back almost 30 years. Eight years ago, the community of southern Chester County got together to help formulate a plan to preserve this watershed. The result of their hard work is a bill I have introduced, H.R. 3520, which adds the watershed to the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This designation will bring the resources that the Federal Government has to offer, without ceding local control. Townships and boroughs, which historically have controlled development, will retain the power they have always had. This designation will give us another tool to make sure that this important natural and historic resource is not lost to future generations.

I urge this body to move quickly on H.R. 3520 so that it may become law before the end of the year.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOSAIC LAW
CONGREGATION OF SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the Mosaic Law Congregation of Sacramento. On February 25–27, 2000, the Mosaic Law Congregation will celebrate its 100th anniversary. As the Congregation members gather to celebrate, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in saluting this monumental achievement.

The humble beginnings of the congregation can be traced back to the early twentieth century. A small group of members from B'nai Israel formed Chevre Torat Moshe, or Mosaic Law Fellowship. Today, they have grown to become the oldest conservative synagogue in Sacramento.

On February 27, 1900, Moses Wahrhaftig and seven other families organized the Mosaic Law Fellowship. Mr. Wahrhaftig, a Hebrew scholar, chose the name for the Congregation. In its early years, religious services were held in various private residences or public halls.

Sacramento's rapid growth at the time brought an influx of many traditional Jews from the outlying areas, and the Congregation's membership grew. In 1915, the Mosaic Law Congregation hired Alfred Arndt as its first rabbi, and in 1917, the Congregation pur-

chased its first synagogue at 1418 8th Street in downtown Sacramento.

During the period from the 1920's until the 1940's, the Mosaic Law Congregation underwent several key expansions. The Congregation's first Hebrew school was established under Rabbi Ephrim Brosin. Also during his tenure, the Congregation's Ladies' Society became the Mosaic Law Sisterhood. As expansion continued, the Congregation moved into its next home in 1940 at 23rd and K Street.

The next decade brought about a tumultuous time in the life of the Mosaic Law Congregation. They began to struggle with the question of whether to affiliate with the Orthodox movement or the emerging Conservative movement. Under the leadership of Rabbi Marvin Bornstein, the Congregation finally decided to become a part of the Conservative Movement by joining the United Synagogue of America.

As the years went by, the Mosaic Law Congregation continued to prosper and expand. When it came time for another synagogue, the Congregation purchased a school building at 2300 Sierra Boulevard. Groundbreaking for this new expansion took place in February of 1971.

This new place of worship led to the establishment of a Community School under the Bureau of Jewish Education. Women began to assume synagogue leadership roles as officers and board members. They were also extended pulpit honors for the first time.

The Mosaic Law Congregation now had momentum to expand even further. Membership grew rapidly, and many new families with children filled the Congregation with youthful exuberance. Mosaic Law members served as leaders of the Jewish Federation and other Sacramento communal organizations. Construction of the Sanctuary and the Social Hall began in 1974 and was completed in time for the Congregation's 75th Anniversary Dinner.

Mr. Speaker, as the exceptional people of the Mosaic Law Congregation of Sacramento gather to celebrate their centennial anniversary, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most outstanding organizations. Throughout its long and storied history, the Mosaic Law Congregation has continued to shine in service to both the Jewish community and the overall community of Sacramento. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in wishing the Congregation continued success in all its future endeavors.

CONGRATULATING NEWTON
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Newton Memorial Hospital in Newton, New Jersey, on the completion of an ambitious and much needed \$10 million expansion project. The newly expanded facilities—including a new operating room, expanded outpatient facilities and upgraded cardiac rehabilitation facilities—will allow this excellent health care facility to continue its long tradition of offering Sussex County residents advanced medical treatment in their own community.

Despite the unfortunate trend in health care today toward downsizing and consolidation,

Newton Memorial Hospital is expanding. In doing so, it is realigning more than its bricks and mortar—it is adopting a new philosophy of being "health oriented" rather than "disease oriented." With this expansion, Newton has renewed its commitment to providing patients with excellent care and a continuous system of health resources.

These advances come under the outstanding leadership of Chairman E. Jane Brown and President Dennis Collette. These two dedicated individuals possess a commitment to quality of patient care and community service that sets the standard for the entire staff. Special recognition should also go to the Newton Memorial Hospital Foundation, whose fund-raising efforts made the expansion possible.

Newton Memorial Hospital traces its origins to 1926, when local resident Thomas E. Murray bequeathed a portion of his estate to "the establishment in Newton of a hospital that would accept persons of all creeds and religious denominations and provide equal privileges and accommodations for all." Mr. Murray's gift and the proceeds of a \$500,000 fund-raising campaign allowed the Newton Hospital Association to open the original 40-bed hospital in 1932.

Rapid increases in the use of the hospital led to repeated expansions over the decades, bringing the hospital to its current size of 165 beds. Today, Newton Memorial is a state-of-the-art medical center providing inpatient and outpatient services to more than 140,000 residents of Sussex and northern Warren counties. With more than 150 physicians and 800 employees, it treats nearly 10,000 patients a year and its maternity ward delivers more than 1,000 babies.

The hospital this week marks the completion of the final phase of its latest expansion, a three-phase program conducted over the past year. Phase III included the construction of a fourth operating room and expansion of the three existing operating rooms. The earlier work included 18 new ambulatory surgical units and an upgrade of cardiac rehabilitation facilities.

I have always tried to reflect the priorities of my constituents. We in America have always put health and safety first. Here, on this occasion, we see that principle in action. Mr. Speaker, a local hospital is one of the most important and fundamental essential services a community offers, as vital as a police or fire department of infrastructure such as water, sewer and roads. Newton Memorial Hospital has gone far beyond providing its patients with "basic" services. It is a first-class medical center where area residents can rest assured they will receive the finest medical treatment available.

Our nation has always set the highest priority on the most advanced medical care in the world. Newton Memorial is maintaining its position as one of the fundamental foundations of that health care system.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS FEB-
RUARY 1, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 409 which honors the contributions of Catholic schools.

As the delegate from Guam, it gives me great pleasure to speak in support of this resolution. Guam has a long and rich history of Catholicism since the arrival of Spanish missionaries in 1668. There are ten Catholic schools in Guam, serving thousands of families. In fact, three of my five children have attended Catholic schools on Guam. Moreover, nearly half of my staff are graduates of the Catholic school system.

Catholic schools provide a valuable education to more than 2.5 million of our nation's student population. Catholic schools often provide a broad value-added, education and shape the life long development of moral, intellectual, physical and social values in its students.

Over the years, different kinds of Catholic education has been provided in Guam, from the traditional "eskuelan pale" (Catechism classes, which taught basic literacy in Guam for 275 years) to today's modern facilities briefing high quality, challenging education to Guam's youth. Today, approximately 4,000 of Guam's children attend Catholic schools.

We have had many religious orders and countless lay teachers provide educational guidance and opportunities since the end of World War II when a formal Catholic school system was established. The Sisters of Mercy, School Sisters of Notre Dame, Dominicans, Franciscans, Mercedarians, the Jesuits and the Missionary of Berriz have all served to educate Guam's Catholic school children. There are currently ten Catholic schools in Guam, including: Notre Dame High School,

Academy of Our Lady of Guam, Father Duenas Memorial School, Bishop Baumgartner Memorial School, Mount Carmel School, Saint Anthony School, Saint Francis School, San Vicente School, Santa Barbara School, and Dominican School.

I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. Schaffer, for his leadership in introducing this resolution and I would like to commend all Catholic schools, students, parents, teachers, administrators and Catholic Schools Superintendent Sr. Jean Ann Crisostomo in Guam and all Catholic schools throughout the nation. Furthermore, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Archbishop Antonio Apuron and Archdiocese of Hagatna for leadership in providing excellence in education and the moral well-being of the children in Guam.

I strongly urge your support of House Resolution 409.

HONORING JOSEPH "JERRY"
PATCHAN UPON HIS RETIRE-
MENT AS DIRECTOR OF THE EX-
ECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S.
TRUSTEES

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 2000

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my distinguished colleague, JERROLD NADLER, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law of the Committee on the Judiciary, in expressing our many good wishes on the occasion of Joseph "Jerry" Patchan's retirement on February 11, 2000 as director of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees.

Jerry Patchan's 45 years of service in the public and private sectors is truly commendable. Highlights of his distinguished career include his service as an officer in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. During that service, he participated in the D-day invasion at Normandy and saw action in the Pacific theater. In 1969, he was appointed as a U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Northern Dis-

trict of Ohio and served on the bench for more than 6 years. Thereafter, he served on the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States from 1978 to 1991. Later, Jerry became deputy general counsel of the Resolution Trust Corporation, where he helped resolve complex matters involving hundreds of millions of dollars arising out of our Nation's savings and loan crisis.

In 1994, Jerry assumed the leadership of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, a component of the Justice Department that supervises the administration of bankruptcy cases nationwide. As a result of his guidance and leadership, the U.S. Trustee Program has revitalized its mission and has undertaken innovative solutions to the many challenges presented by administering literally millions of bankruptcy cases. He has shared his wise counsel on bankruptcy matters with our subcommittee on numerous occasions, for which we are most appreciative.

In addition to his many work-related responsibilities, Jerry taught bankruptcy law in Ohio, was a member of the faculty of the National Bankruptcy Seminar at the Federal Judicial Center, and has frequently lectured at bankruptcy law seminars around the country. He authored the Practice Comments to Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure from 1973 to 1991 and published numerous articles on bankruptcy law. Most recently, he was named one of the 50 most influential people in credit by Credit Today, an industry newsletter.

Jerry is a Fellow of the American College of Bankruptcy and a member of the Ohio and the District of Columbia Bar Associations. He has chaired the Cleveland Bar Association's Bankruptcy and Commercial Law section from 1984 through 1986. He also is a member of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges, the American Judicature Society, and the American Bankruptcy Institute.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge Jerry Patchan's lifelong contributions as a public servant, an attorney, trustee, jurist academic and writer. We ask our colleagues to do the same.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 8, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 9

- 9 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine the dairy pricing system.
SR-328A
- 10 a.m.
Budget
To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2001.
SD-608
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine loan guarantees and rural television service.
SD-628
- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the rising cost of college tuition and the effectiveness of the Federal financial aid.
SD-342
- 10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.
SR-253
- Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine U.S. foreign policy priorities.
SD-419
- Environment and Public Works
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-406
- 2 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the national intelligence estimate on the ballistic missile threat to the United States.
SD-342
- Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.
SH-219

FEBRUARY 10

- 9 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366
- Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine the findings of the President's working group's report on Over the Counter Derivatives Markets and the Commodity Exchange Act.
SH-216
- 9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program.
SD-106
- 10 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings to examine the rising cost of college tuition and the effectiveness of the Federal financial aid.
SD-342
- Judiciary
Business meeting to markup H.R. 1658, to provide a more just and uniform procedure for Federal civil forfeitures; S. 1638, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the retroactive eligibility dates for financial assistance for higher education for spouses and dependent children of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty; and S. 1172, to provide a patent term restoration review procedure for certain drug products.
SD-226
- Finance
To hold hearings on the implications of the Seattle Ministerial on trade policies.
SD-215
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1797, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to provide for a land conveyance to the City of Craig, Alaska; S. 1192, to designate national forest land managed by the Forest Service in the Lake Tahoe Basin as the "Lake Tahoe National Scenic Forest and Recreation Area", and to promote environmental restoration around the Lake Tahoe Basin; S. 1664, to clarify the legal effect on the United States of the acquisition of a parcel of land in the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve in the State of Utah; S. 1665, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release reversionary interests held by the United States in certain parcels of land in Washington County, Utah, to facilitate an anticipated land exchange; H.R. 2863, to clarify the legal effect on the United States of the acquisition of a parcel of land in the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve in the State of Utah; H.R. 2862, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release reversionary interests held by the United States in certain parcels of land in Washington County, Utah, to facilitate an anticipated land exchange; and S. 1936, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other National Forest System land in the State of Oregon and use the proceeds derived from the sale or exchange for National Forest System purposes.
SD-366
- Budget
To hold hearings on spectrum auctions, technology, and the President's pro-

posed budget request for fiscal year 2001.
SD-608

- 10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2001 for foreign aid, and to review U.S. foreign policy.
SD-419
- Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138
- 1:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on International Relations' Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific on the current situation in East Timor.
2123, Rayburn Building
- 2 p.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine enhancing border security.
SD-226
- Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.
SH-219
- 2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on Russian intelligence activities directed at the Department of State.
SD-419

FEBRUARY 11

- 10 a.m.
Budget
To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2001.
SD-608

FEBRUARY 22

- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Administration's effort to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest lands for increased protection.
SD-366

FEBRUARY 23

- 9:30 a.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2001 for Indian programs.
SR-485
- 10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).
SR-253
- 10:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2001 for the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Sub-
committee

To hold oversight hearings on the White
River National Forest Plan.

SD-366

FEBRUARY 24

9 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings on the President's pro-
posed budget request for fiscal year
2001 for the Small Business Adminis-
tration.

SR-428A

10 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Transportation and Infrastructure Sub-
committee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation
authorizing funds for fiscal year 2001
for the Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-406

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 2001 for the
the Department of Commerce.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Sub-
committee

To hold hearings on S. 1722, to amend the
Mineral Leasing Act to increase the
maximum acreage of Federal leases for
sodium that may be held by an entity
in any 1 State; H.R. 3063, to amend the
Mineral Leasing Act to increase the
maximum acreage of Federal leases for
sodium that may be held by an entity
in any one State; and S. 1950, to amend
the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to en-
sure the orderly development of coal,
coalbed methane, natural gas, and oil
in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming
and Montana.

SD-366

FEBRUARY 29

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 2001 for the De-
partment of Justice.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending
committee business.

SR-485

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Na-
tional Association of Public Adminis-
trators' Report on Bureau of Indian Af-
fairs Management Reform.

SR-485

MARCH 2

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 2001 for the De-
partment of State.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Sub-
committee

To hold oversight hearings on the United
States Forest Service's proposed revi-
sions to the regulation governing Na-
tional Forest Planning.

SD-366

MARCH 7

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 2001 for the Fed-
eral Bureau of Investigation, Drug En-
forcement Administration, and Immi-
gration and Naturalization Service, all
of the Department of Justice.

SD-192

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending
calendar business; to be followed by
hearings on the proposed Indian Health
Care Improvement Act.

SR-485

MARCH 21

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 2001 for the Fed-

eral Communications Commission and
the Securities and Exchange Commis-
sion.

S-146, Capitol

MARCH 23

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 2001 for the Na-
tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-
ministration of the Department of
Commerce, and the Securities and Ex-
change Commission.

S-146, Capitol

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending
calendar business; to be followed by
hearings on S. 1967, to make technical
corrections to the status of certain
land held in trust for the Mississippi
Band of Choctaw Indians, to take cer-
tain land into trust for that Band.

SR-485

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 612, to provide for
periodic Indian needs assessments, to
require Federal Indian program evalua-
tions.

SR-485

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending
calendar business; to be followed by
hearings on S. 611, to provide for ad-
ministrative procedures to extend Fed-
eral recognition to certain Indian
groups.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

FEBRUARY 10

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judici-
ary Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine e-com-
merce, federal policies, and consumer
protection.

SD-192